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APPENDIX C

DAVID I. WELLS and DONALD S. HARRINGTON, Individually and as Acting Chairman of the State Committee of the Liberal Party of the State of New York,

Plaintiffs,

v.

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, as Governor of the State of New York, LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ, as Attorney General of the State of New York, JOHN P. LOMENZO, as Secretary of State of the State of New York; MALCOLM WILSON, as Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, and Presiding Officer of the Senate of the State of New York, and ANTHONY J. TRAVIA, as Speaker and Presiding Officer of the Assembly of the State of New York,

Defendants.

No. 66-Civ.-1976.

United States District Court

S. D. New York.

March 20, 1968.

MOORE, Circuit Judge.

In its order (July 26, 1967), this court directed the Legislature of the State of New York "to enact into law a congressional districting plan, effective no later than March 1, 1968, which districting plan shall be in conformity with the redistricting principles as set forth in the applicable decisions of the Supreme Court and/or such Congressional enactments as may be in force with respect thereto." In its opinion, 273 F. Supp. 984 (May 10, 1967) this court held that "[o]n the basis of population inequality alone, the Act [the 1961 Act] fails to meet constitutional standards." Elaborating upon this inequality, the court noted a popula-

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tion in the former 12th district (Kings County) of 471,001 and in the adjoining former 15th district (also, Kings County), a population of 350,635—a difference in contiguous districts of 29.5% from the state average. Six pairs of adjacent districts had population differences of over 100,000. These figures, of necessity, were based on the 1960 census; there will be no other statewide census until 1970.

The Supreme Court has indicated that time is of the essence and that voters should not have to await such future legislative action as may be required after the 1970 figures shall have been announced. Accordingly, this court held that “[t]he 1968 and 1970 (even possibly the 1972) congressional elections ought to be held in districts far more equalized than they are at present.” Mindful of the practical difficulties attendant to an expeditious equalization of districts, the court, although reiterating a lack of any intention “to dictate to the Legislature the methods whereby substantial equality is to be attained” suggested that “[t]here are enough changes which can be superimposed on the present districts to cure the most flagrant inequalities” and urged that “[e]ven if perfection cannot be achieved between now and 1973, improvement is worth the effort.”

The Legislature reconvened in January 1968 and on February 26, 1968 repealed Article Seven relating to congressional districts (held to be unconstitutional) and enacted a new Article Seven establishing new congressional districts (S. 3980-A.5780). On that day, the new act became law as Chapter Eight of the Laws of 1968 upon signature by the Governor.

This court had retained jurisdiction of the action to enable the parties to apply for further relief. Pursuant to this provision, the plaintiffs submitted their objections to the new enactment. Various individuals sought leave to intervene to express their objections. Leave was granted to all and an opportunity was given for the presentation of

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their views on a hearing in open court held on March 12, 1968. Plaintiffs and the intervenors have also submitted briefs and affidavits. The Attorney General representing the defendants has also presented a brief and the "Interim Report of the Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment". In addition, Robert Brady (Special Counsel for the Committee) and Donald Zimmerman (Counsel for the Temporary President of the New York State Senate) made statements to the court in explanation of the rationale of the plan.

The intervenors, Frederick W. Richmond, a resident of the 14th district, Eugene Victor, a resident of the old 12th, now the new 15th district and Armand J. Starace, a resident of the Bay Ridge area, all complain of the way the district lines in Brooklyn have been drawn. They claim that the integrity of their communities and neighborhoods has been violated and that the new lines represent a bipartisan agreement to protect all incumbents. Victor charges that as a Reform Democrat, his candidacy for Congress has been impaired by so drawing the lines as to remove him from the Flatbush area (the 13th) to the new 15th. They also point to the divisive character of the lines as they affect Coney Island and Bay Ridge. All desire the adoption of plaintiff's proposed plan.

The intervenors Mary Leff and Kathryn Goldman are disgruntled with the new 21st and 23rd districts in the Bronx. Mary Leff is a member and an officer of an Independent Democratic Club in the 21st district which will become part of the 23rd and Kathryn Goldman is a member of a Reform Democratic Club and a County "committeeman" for her election district. She also wishes to have the lines of the 21st and 23rd districts redrawn in a manner proposed on a map submitted by these intervenors.

The intervenors Andrew Cooper, Paul S. Kerrigan and Joan C. Bacchus are primarily interested in the Brooklyn districts. John R. Pillion also intervened.

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The intervenors, Samuel I. Popack, Simon Goldman, Shirley Levitin, Danny Carter, Israel Chanowitz and Rabbi S. H. Fox object to the division of their community, Crown Heights, in Brooklyn between the new 10th and 12th districts and would have Atlantic Avenue as the dividing line instead of the line fixed by the Legislature.

The rationale of the plan as enacted is contained in the Interim Report of the Joint Committee on Reapportionment submitted to the Legislature to accompany S.3980; A.5780 dated February 22, 1968 (Interim Report). The report assertedly took cognizance of the various decisions of the Supreme Court with reference to redistricting from *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1, 84 S.Ct. 526, 11 L.Ed.2d 481 (1964) to *Swann v. Adams*, 385 U.S. 440, 87 S.Ct. 569, 17 L.Ed.2d 501 (1967) and *Lucas v. Rhodes*, 389 U.S. 212, 88 S.Ct. 416, 19 L.Ed.2d 423 (December 4, 1967). The 1960 census figures were used. Because primary elections are to be held on June 18, 1968 and the first day to circulate petitions is April 2, 1968, the report recommended following "election district lines where at all possible, to reduce the work of the individual Boards of Elections to a minimum."¹

Priority was given to population totals of the various districts. Other considerations were "the geographical conformation of the areas to be districted, the maintenance of county integrity, the facility by which the various Boards of Elections can 'tool up' for the forthcoming primary election, equality of population within the region, and equality of population throughout the state."²

The peculiar geographical contour of the State was taken into consideration. It "most naturally divides into regions."³ The report concludes that "[p]opulation, interest, finances, a charter, custom and history—all tend to separate the City of New York from the rest of the state."⁴

1. Interim Report p. 9. Split election districts in the State total 16: Nassau, 4; Queens, 1; New York, 6; and Bronx, 5.

2. Id., p. 10.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

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There has been no contention by any of the parties that the separability of New York City from the rest of the State is not logical and proper. Actually the 19 City districts average 409,109 persons per hypothetical district as against a State average for 41 districts of 409,326 (1960 census).

Long Island east of New York City contains only the counties of Nassau and Suffolk. To obtain equality of population per district for this area, five districts were necessary. Almost exact equality of population was obtained, the range being from 393,585 to 393,183. [Had four districts been drawn, the population of each would have been over 491,000, a disproportionately large figure. Any attempt to start at Montauk Point and to move west in units of 409,000 would have violated county, city, town and other historical traditions as well as requiring an invasion of New York City].

Queens and Kings, the western counties of Long Island, although a part of New York City are geographically separated from Manhattan and the Bronx by water. To preserve county integrity, as far as possible, Queens except for the 10th district was divided into four units with a population range of 434,770 to 434,552—and a part of Queens joined with a part of Kings in the 10th. [Five units would have resulted in too small a population per unit].

Kings (or Brooklyn) has five districts plus parts of Queens (the 10th), and because Richmond (Staten Island) is not sufficiently large for a full district, Kings has to contribute to it (the 16th). It is in this area that the greatest population disparities were found in the 1961 Act which this court held to be unconstitutional. Almost absolute equality has been attained for these seven districts, the range being from 417,040 to 417,478.

Moving across the river to Manhattan (New York County) and across another river to the first mainland of the State (Bronx County), this area has been combined into

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eight almost equal districts with only the 21st requiring a county division, the range being from 390,023 to 390,861.

Above the New York City line (upstate so-called), the pattern largely falls into county lines. Westchester, a large county, has been merged with adjacent Putnam, a very small county, to produce two districts of 420,146 and 420,467, respectively.

Continuing westward across New York State, except for the cities of Syracuse and Rochester, the population of the counties is comparatively small. Many counties are required to constitute one congressional district. Witness the 35th district which comprises eight counties for a population of 386,148. The report and the plan endeavor not to disturb the historic tradition of county joinder.

Upon reaching Buffalo, the problem of Erie (1,064,688) and adjoining Niagara (242,269), the Niagara Frontier—is presented. This population could not very well be shunted into the more easterly counties. The area could not be divided into four districts of only some 326,000 each. Therefore, the plan provided three districts of 435,393 to 435,880 which the court finds satisfactory.

When the plan is analyzed, the population disparities—such as they are—are not to be found within the various regions where mathematical equality has virtually been achieved. The differences are largely between the regions themselves, New York and the Bronx on the east, Buffalo on the west. Furthermore, these differences do not form the real basis of the objections.

[1-3] Applying the formulae of permutations and combinations, a myriad of theoretical districts could be evolved. Thus, plaintiffs urge their plan as somewhat more equal in population. Undoubtedly, others could improve on plaintiffs' plan. But under the law, the task of fixing congressional districts must be borne by the Legislature. The task of the court is to determine whether the plan offends constitutional standards. The asserted grievances of these objectants relate primarily to the manner in which the lines

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have been drawn in the counties and communities in which, they live and where they have their political aspirations and participation. These, they imply, have been seriously interfered with by the realignment. They argue that unnatural divisions of neighborhoods result. However, wherever there is a line, there will be those who live on one side and those who live on the other. Were the lines to be drawn differently, this situation would still obtain. There would be those aggrieved by any change.

The gross population disparities, which were the source of plaintiffs' original complaint and which brought about a declaration of unconstitutionality, have been remedied so that equality is to be found in regions logically selected for the various congressional districts. The Legislature cannot be expected to satisfy, by its redistricting action, the personal political ambitions or the district preferences of all of our citizens. For everyone on the wrong side of the line, there may well be his counterpart on the right side. The twenty or more identifiable communities of Brooklyn may well have preserved their own traditions from the days of the Dutch, although in today's rapidly changing world, this is doubtful. But even Brooklyn's large population will not support twenty community congressmen. Of necessity, there must be lines which divide.

Since no proof has been submitted that the Legislature acted in contravention of the precepts of the Supreme Court with respect to congressional reapportionment, the objections of plaintiffs and objectants are overruled. The Legislature is now constitutionally constituted. In theory at least, the people of the State are being represented by senators and assemblymen of their choice. No matter how lines are drawn, some candidate of some party will always win, be his margin of victory ever so small. Under such circumstances, losing parties and candidates can always point to probable victories had the lines been drawn differently. Our constitutional system calls for rendering unto the Legislature the things that are the Legislature's. Re-

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apportionment is one of such things. Were each political party, and factions within each party, permitted to by-pass the Legislature by asking the courts to foist upon the electorate districts of their own draftsmanship and choosing, representative government would no longer exist. Self-interest would be substituted for majority rule. The courts cannot become pawns in such a political chess game. Here, for example, the plaintiffs apparently represent the State Committee of the Liberal Party and some of the intervenors appear to be associated with reform or independent groups within the Democratic Party. Courts should not enter the political arena at the behest of any party or group. The legislative body may be composed of the representatives of many parties and factions but primarily, as a result of their election, they are the representatives of the people. The task of reapportionment is for the Legislature. Its task here under all the facts and circumstances cannot be said to have been unconstitutionally performed.

The plan, at least until the next census, will give the voters an opportunity to vote in the 1968 and 1970 elections on a basis of population equality within reasonably comparable districts.

Settle judgment on notice.

Settling off the difficulties now and hopefully minimizing any chance of another suit for re-apportionment is difficult. However, our committee has attempted to keep the relevant legislation in the public eye and to keep the public informed. We have tried to make clear how we can win the case more easily by establishing rules of apportionment which insure as much as possible to minorities and other minorities and establish rules which would make it difficult for either one group or set of other members to collude over the other. We have tried to make clear that the public interest is best served by having a legislature which is representative of the people and which is not controlled by a single party and which is not controlled by a single group.

APPENDIX D

JUDGMENT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

66-C-1976

DAVID I. WELLS and DONALD S. HARRINGTON, individually
and as Acting Chairman of the State Committee of the
Liberal Party of the State of New York,

Plaintiffs,

against

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, as Governor of the State of New
York, LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ, as Attorney General of the
State of New York, JOHN P. LOMENZO, as Secretary of
State of the State of New York, MALCOLM WILSON, as
Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, and
Presiding Officer of the Senate of the State of New
York, and ANTHONY J. TRAVIA, as Speaker and Pre-
siding Officer of the Assembly of the State of New
York,

Defendants.

A hearing having been held in open court on March 12,
1968 to hear challenges to the constitutionality of Chapter
8 of the New York Laws of 1968 and applications for inter-
vention by Frederick W. Richmond, Eugene Victor, Armand
J. Starace, Mary Leff, Kathryn Goldman, Andrew Cooper,
Paul S. Kerrigan, Joan C. Bacchus, John R. Pillion,
Samuel J. Popack, Simon Goldman, Shirley Levitin, Danny
Carter, Israel Chanowitz, and Rabbi S. H. Fox;

Now, upon the filing of Chapter 8 of the Laws of 1968
of the State of New York and the Interim Report of the
Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment, and all
papers submitted with respect to said hearing and all papers
and proceedings heretofore had herein; and after hearing
Isidore Levine, Esq., for plaintiffs; and George D. Zucker-

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man, Assistant Attorney General, Robert Brady, Special Counsel for the Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment, and Donald Zimmerman, Consultant for the Temporary President of the New York State Senate, on behalf of the defendants and in support of the constitutionality of Chapter 8 of the Laws of 1968; and Ambrose Doskow, Esq., for intervenors F. W. Richmond, E. Victor and A. J. Starace; Edward J. Ennis, Esq., for intervenors Mary Leff and Kathryn Goldman; Milton H. Friedman, Esq., for intervenors Andrew Cooper, Paul S. Kerrigan and Joan C. Bacchus; John R. Pillion, Esq. pro se; and after reading the papers submitted by Gerald P. Halpern, Esq., for intervenors Samuel J. Popaak, Simon Goldman, Shirley Levitin, Danny Carter, Israel Chanowitz and Rabbi S. H. Fox; and after filing the opinion of this Court dated March 20, 1968, it is

ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED, that the objections to Chapter 8 of the New York Laws of 1968 raised by plaintiffs and by the above intervenors are denied in all respects, and it is further

ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED, that Chapter 8 of the Laws of 1968 of the State of New York, effective February 26, 1968, is in compliance with the order of this Court, dated July 26, 1967, and that the congressional districting plan set forth in said statute is in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States.

Dated: New York, N. Y.
 March 29, 1968. (s) LEONARD P. MOORE
U.S.C.J.

(s) LLOYD F. MACMAHON
U.S.D.J.
 Judgment entered 4-1-68. (s) JOHN M. CANNELLA
U.S.D.J.

John J. O'LEARY, JR. (s) CLERK

APPENDIX E

STATE OF NEW YORK

S. 3980

A. 5780

SENATE — ASSEMBLY

FEBRUARY 20, 1968

IN SENATE—Introduced by COMMITTEE ON RULES
 (at the request of Messrs. HUGHES and FERRALL)—
 read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be
 committed to the Committee on Rules

IN ASSEMBLY—Introduced by COMMITTEE ON RULES
 (at the request of Messrs. DeSALVIO and TERRY)—
 read once and referred to the Committee on Rules

AN ACT

To repeal article seven of the state law, relating to the division of the state into congressional districts, and to insert a new article seven in such law, relating thereto

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article seven of the state law is hereby repealed and a new article seven inserted in lieu thereof, to read as follows:

ARTICLE SEVEN**CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS**

Section 110. Present congressional districts.

111. New congressional districts.

112. Definitions.

§ 110. Present congressional districts. The congressional districts of this state, as existing immediately before the time this article takes effect, shall continue to be the congressional districts of the state until the expiration of the terms of the representatives in congress then in office,

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except for the purpose of an election of representatives in congress for full terms beginning at such expirations.

§ 111. New congressional districts. Except as provided in section one hundred ten, the congressional districts of this state from and after the time this article takes effect, shall consist as follows: (Figures in parenthesis represent population according to the 1960 Federal Decennial Census.)

First Congressional district. That part of the county of Suffolk described as follows: The towns of East Hampton, Southold, Southampton, Riverhead, Brookhaven, Smithtown and Islip; except, that part of the town of Islip beginning at a point where Sunrise highway intersects the town line of Islip and Babylon, then along Sunrise highway to Higbie lane, to Montauk highway (South Country road), to Robert Moses causeway, then southerly on Robert Moses causeway to the waters of the Great South bay, then westerly through the waters of the Great South bay and Great Cove to the dividing line of the towns of Islip and Babylon, then northerly along said dividing line to the point of beginning; the Shinnecock Indian reservation and the islands of Shelter island, Gardiner's island, Fisher's island and all islands within the above mentioned townships. (393,585)

Second Congressional district. That part of the county of Suffolk described as follows: The towns of Huntington, Babylon and that part of the Town of Islip beginning at a point where Sunrise highway intersects the town line of Islip and Babylon, then along Sunrise highway to Higbie lane, to Montauk highway (South Country road), to Robert Moses causeway, then southerly on Robert Moses causeway to the waters of the Great South bay, then westerly through the waters of the Great South bay and Great Cove to the dividing line of the towns of Islip and Babylon, then northerly along said dividing line to the point of beginning; and

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That part of the county of Nassau in the towns of Oyster Bay and Hempstead described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the Suffolk-Nassau county line and the waters of Cold Spring Harbor, then along the Suffolk-Nassau county line to Northern State parkway, to Wantagh-Oyster Bay expressway, to Phipps lane, to Wallace drive, to Southern parkway, to Wantagh-Oyster Bay expressway, to Old Country road, to Grohman's lane, to Lincoln Road North, to Lincoln Gate, to Old Country road, to Barnum avenue, to Stone road, to Belmont avenue, then along Belmont avenue to its intersection with Stewart street and Eileen avenue, then along Eileen avenue to Floral avenue, to Lex avenue, to Deb street, to MacArthur avenue, to Gates avenue, to Locust avenue, to Pine avenue, to Floral avenue, to Farthers avenue, then along Farmers avenue to its intersection with Allan Gate and Manor drive, then along Manor drive to Silbert avenue, to Cherry avenue, to Stewart avenue, then along Stewart avenue to its intersection with the tracks of the main line of the Long Island Railroad, then along said tracks to its intersection with Bathpage State parkway, then along Bethpage State parkway, to Southern State parkway, to North Broadway, to North Hickory street, to Summit drive, to North Chestnut street, then along North Chestnut street and North Chestnut street extended through Massapequa Park to the west village line of the village of Massapequa Park, then along said village line to Jerusalem avenue, then along Jerusalem avenue to its intersection with the Hempstead-Oyster Bay town line, then along said town line to Merrick road, then along Merrick road to its intersection with Bellmore canal extended to Merrick road, then along Bellmore canal extended and Bellmore creek to Kopf road extended, then along Kopf road extended and Kopf road to Bellmore avenue, to South St. Marks avenue, then westerly along South St. Marks avenue to Boundary lane, to Gage court, to Island plaza, then along Island plaza

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and Island plaza extended into the waters of Newbridge creek, then through said waters to its intersection with Philip court extended, then along Philip court extended and Philip court, to Walters court, to Hewlett lane, then along Hewlett lane and Hewlett lane extended into Grand View canal, then through the waters of Grand View canal, Baldwin creek, East bay, Horserace channel and Sloop channel to its intersection with the Oyster Bay-Hempstead town line then easterly through said waters to the Nassau-Suffolk line, then along said line to the point of beginning.
(Suffolk Part 273,199; Nassau Part 120,266—393,465)

Third Congressional district. In the county of Nassau described as follows: The town of North Hempstead and that part of the town of Oyster Bay beginning at the intersection of the Suffolk-Nassau county line and the waters of Cold Spring harbor, then along the Suffolk-Nassau county line to Northern State parkway, to Wantagh-Oyster Bay expressway, to Phipps lane, to Wallace drive, to Southern parkway, to Wantagh-Oyster Bay expressway, to Old Country road, to Grohman's lane, to Lincoln Road North, to Lincoln Gate, to Old Country road, to Barnum avenue, to Stone road, to Belmont avenue, then along Belmont avenue to its intersection with Stewart street and Eileen avenue, then along Eileen avenue to Floral avenue, to Lex avenue, to Deb street, to MacArthur avenue, to Gates avenue, to Locust avenue, to Pine avenue, to Floral avenue, to Farmers avenue, then along Farmers avenue to its intersection with Allan Gate and Manor drive, then along Manor drive to Silbert avenue, to Cherry avenue, to Stewart avenue then along Stewart avenue to its intersection with the tracks of the main line of the Long Island railroad, then along said tracks to its intersection with Bethpage State parkway, to Hempstead turnpike, then along Hempstead turnpike to its intersection with the Oyster Bay-Hempstead town line, then northerly and west-

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erly along said town line and the Oyster Bay-North Hempstead town line to the waters of Hempstead harbor, then through said waters and the waters of Long Island sound and Cold Spring harbor to the point of beginning.

(393,434)

Fourth Congressional district. That part of the county of Nassau described as follows: That part of the towns of Hempstead and Oyster bay beginning at the intersection of the Nassau-Queens county line with the northerly village line of the village of Valley Stream, then easterly along said village line to its intersection with the westerly village line of the village of Malverne, then northerly and easterly along said village line to its intersection with Southern State parkway, then easterly along Southern State parkway to Jerusalem avenue, to the intersection of Jerusalem avenue with the westerly village line of the village of Massapequa park, then northerly along said village line to its intersection with North Chestnut street extended across Massapequa State park, then along North Chestnut street extended and North Chestnut street to Summit drive, to North Hickory street, to North Broadway, to Southern State parkway, to Bethpage State parkway, to Hempstead turnpike, then along Hempstead turnpike to its intersection with the Hempstead-Oyster Bay town lines, then northerly, westerly and southerly along the Hempstead-Oyster Bay town line, the Hempstead-North Hempstead town line and the Nassau-Queens county line to the point of beginning.

(393,183)

Fifth Congressional district. That part of the county of Nassau described as follows: That part of the towns of Oyster Bay and Hempstead beginning at the intersection of the Nassau-Queens county line with the northerly village line of the village of Valley Stream, then easterly along said village line to its intersection with the westerly village line of the village of Malverne, then northerly and easterly along said village line to its intersection with Southern

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State parkway, then easterly along Southern State parkway to Jerusalem avenue, to the intersection of Jerusalem avenue with the Oyster Bay-Hempstead town line, then southerly along said town line to its intersection with Merrick road, then along Merrick road to its intersection with Bellmore canal extended to Merrick road, then along Bellmore canal extended and Bellmore creek to Kopf road extended, then along Kopf road extended and Kopf road to Bellmore avenue, to South St. Marks avenue, then westerly along South St. Marks avenue to Boundary lane, to Gage court, to Island plaza, then along Island plaza and Island plaza extended into the waters of Newbridge creek, then through said waters to its intersection with Philip court extended, then along Philip court extended and Philip court, to Walters court, to Hewlett lane, then along Hewlett lane and Hewlett lane extended into Grand View canal, then through the waters of Grand View canal, Baldwin creek, East bay, Horserace channel and Sloop channel to its intersection with the Oyster Bay-Hempstead town line then southerly along said line to its intersection with the waters of the Atlantic ocean, then westerly through said waters to the Nassau-Queens line, then along said line to the point of beginning.

(393,288)

Sixth Congressional district. That part of the county of Queens described as follows: Beginning at a point where One Hundred Thirty Sixth avenue intersects the county line between Queens county and Nassau county, then along One Hundred Thirty Sixth avenue to Brookville boulevard, to One Hundred Thirty Fifth avenue, to Laurelton parkway, to One Hundred Thirty Third avenue, to Two Hundred Thirtieth street, to Merrick boulevard, to Two Hundred Eighteenth street, to One Hundred Thirty Third road, to Springfield boulevard, to Murdock avenue, to Colfax street, to Hollis avenue, to Jamaica avenue, to Merrick boulevard, to Archer avenue, to Van Wyck expressway, to Atlantic avenue, to One Hundred Twenty Seventh street,

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to Atlantic avenue, to Woodhaven boulevard, to Park Lane south, to Ninety Eighth street, to Woodhaven boulevard, to Myrtle avenue, to Eightieth street, to Metropolitan avenue, to Sixty Ninth avenue, to Burns street, to Union turnpike, to Queens boulevard, to Main street, to Eighty Fifth drive, to One Hundred Forty Fourth street, to Eighty Fifth avenue, to One Hundred Forty Eighth street, to Eighty Fourth drive, to Smedley street, to Grand Central parkway, to One Hundred Sixty Fourth street, to Union turnpike, along Union turnpike, to Hollis Court boulevard, to Richland avenue, to Peck avenue, to Bell boulevard, to Kingsbury avenue, to Springfield boulevard, to Sixty Ninth avenue, to Cloverdale boulevard, to Long Island expressway, along Long Island expressway to Peck avenue, to Fresh Meadow lane, to North Hempstead turnpike, to Main street, to Long Island expressway, to Rodman street, along Rodman street to Booth Memorial avenue and One Hundred Thirty Third street, along One Hundred Thirty Third street to Elder avenue, to Peck avenue, to Main street, to Elder avenue, to Kissena boulevard, to Forty Fifth avenue, to Parsons boulevard, to Bayside avenue, along Bayside avenue, to Bayside lane, to Francis Lewis boulevard, to Twenty Fourth road, to Utopia parkway, to Twenty Fourth avenue, to Two Hundred First street, to Twenty Third avenue, to Two Hundred Seventh street, to Twenty Sixth avenue, to Bell boulevard, to Twenty Fourth avenue, along Twenty Fourth avenue and Twenty Fourth avenue extended to and through the waters of Little Neck bay to the Queens-Nassau county line, then along said county line to the place of beginning. (434,615).

Seventh Congressional district. That part of the county of Queens described as follows: Beginning at a point where One Hundred Thirty Sixth avenue intersects the county line between Queens county and Nassau county, then along One Hundred Thirty Sixth avenue to Brookville boulevard, to One Hundred Thirty Fifth avenue, to Laurel-

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ton parkway, to One Hundred Thirty Third avenue, to Two Hundred Thirtieth street, to Merrick boulevard, to Two Hundred Eighteenth street, to One Hundred Thirty Third road, to Springfield boulevard, to Murdock avenue, to Colfax street, to Hollis avenue, to Jamaica avenue, to Merrick boulevard, to Archer avenue, to Van Wyck expressway, to Atlantic avenue, to One Hundred Twenty Seventh street, to Atlantic avenue, to Woodhaven boulevard, to Park Lane south, to Ninety Eighth street, to Woodhaven boulevard, to Myrtle avenue, to Eightieth street, to Cooper avenue, to Sixty Ninth avenue, to Seventy Eighth street, to Metropolitan avenue, to Seventy Fourth street, to Juniper boulevard south, to Seventh First street, to Lutheran avenue, to the intersection of Eliot avenue, Lutheran avenue and Seventy Fifth street, along Seventy Fifth street, to Caldwell avenue, to Seventy First street, to Long Island expressway, to Grand avenue, along Grand avenue, to Sixty Fourth street, to Fifty Ninth drive, to Sixtieth avenue, to Fresh Pond road, to Eliot avenue, to Metropolitan avenue, along Metropolitan avenue to the dividing line between Queens county and Kings county, along said dividing line to the waters of Jamaica bay, through the waters of Jamaica bay, Grassy bay and Head of Bay inlet to the Queens-Nassau county line, then along said dividing line to the place of beginning. (434,750)

Eight Congressional district. That part of the county of Queens described as follows: Beginning at a point where Twenty Third avenue extended intersects the waters of Flushing bay, then along Twenty Third avenue extended and Twenty Third avenue to Grand Central parkway, to Ninety Fourth street, to Thirtieth avenue, to Ninety Third street, to Northern boulevard, to Junction boulevard, to Fifty Seventh avenue, to Ninety Ninth street, to Sixty Third road, to the intersection of Junction boulevard, Sixty Third road, Sixty Third drive and Queens boulevard, along

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Queens boulevard to Fifty First avenue, to Sixty Ninth street, to the intersection of Grand avenue, Sixty Ninth street, and Long Island expressway, along Long Island expressway to Seventy First street, to Caldwell avenue, to Seventy Fifth street, to the intersection of Eliot avenue, Seventy Fifth street and Lutheran avenue, along Lutheran avenue, to Seventy First street, to Juniper boulevard south, to Seventy Fourth street, to Metropolitan avenue, to Seventy Eighth street, to Sixty Ninth avenue, to Eightieth street, to Metropolitan avenue, to Sixty Ninth avenue, to Burns street, to Union turnpike, to Queens boulevard, to Main street, to Eighty fifth drive, to One Hundred Forty Fourth street, to Eighty Fifth avenue, to One Hundred Forty Eighth street, to Eighty Fourth drive, to Smedley street, to Grand Central parkway, to One Hundred Sixty Fourth street, to Union turnpike, along Union turnpike to Hollis Court boulevard, to Richmond avenue, to Peck avenue, to Bell boulevard, to Kingsbury avenue, to Springfield boulevard, to Sixty Ninth avenue, to Cloverdale boulevard, to Long Island expressway, along Long Island expressway to Peck avenue, to Fresh Meadow lane, to North Hempstead turnpike, to Main street, to Long Island expressway, to Rodman street, along Rodman street to the intersection of Booth Memorial avenue and One Hundred Thirty Third street, along One Hundred Thirty Third street to Elder avenue, to Peck avenue, to Main street, to Elder avenue, to Kissena boulevard, to Forty Fifth avenue, to Parsons boulevard, to Bayside avenue, along Bayside avenue to Bayside lane, to Francis Lewis boulevard, to Twenty Fourth road, to Utopia parkway, to Twenty Fourth avenue, to Two Hundred First street, to Twenty Third avenue, to Two Hundred Seventh street, to Twenty Sixth avenue, to Bell boulevard, to Twenty Fourth avenue, along Twenty Fourth avenue and Twenty Fourth avenue extended to and through the waters of Little Neck bay to the Queens-Nassau county line, then northerly through the waters of Little Neck bay, East river and Flushing bay to the place of beginning.

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Ninth Congressional district. That part of the county of Queens described as follows: Beginning at a point where Twenty Third avenue extended intersects the waters of Flushing bay, then southwesterly along Twenty Third avenue extended and Twenty Third avenue, to Grand Central parkway, to Ninety Fourth street, to Thirtieth avenue, to Ninety Third street, to Northern boulevard, to Junction boulevard, to Fifty Seventh Avenue, to Ninety Ninth street, to Sixty Third road, to the intersection of Junction boulevard, Sixty Third road, Sixty Third drive and Queens boulevard, along Queens boulevard to Fifty First avenue, to Sixty Ninth street, to the intersection of Long Island expressway, Sixty Ninth street and Grand avenue, along Grand avenue, to Sixty Fourth street, to Fifty Ninth drive, to Sixtieth avenue, to Fresh Pond road, to Eliot avenue, to Metropolitan avenue, along Metropolitan avenue to the Queens-Kings county line, then northerly along said line to Newton creek, to East river, to East channel, to Hell Gate, to Riker's island channel, to East river and Flushing bay to the place of beginning. (434,770)

Tenth Congressional district. That part of the county of Queens described as follows: Beginning at a point where the Queens-Kings county line is intersected by Rockaway inlet, then easterly and northerly along said line to a point where said line is intersected by the waters of Jamaica bay and Grassy bay, then easterly through the waters of Jamaica bay, Grassy bay and Mott basin to the dividing line between the county of Queens and the county of Nassau, then easterly and southerly along said dividing line to the waters of the Atlantic ocean, then westerly through the waters of the Atlantic ocean and Rockaway inlet to the place of beginning; and That part of the county of Kings described as follows: Beginning at a point where the Queens-Kings county line meets the United States pierhead and bulkhead line, then westerly and southerly along such bulkhead line to the waters of Paerdegat basin, then

(283,484)

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through the waters of Paerdegat basin to a point where Seaview avenue extended meets the waters of Paerdegat basin, then along Seaview avenue extended and Seaview avenue to East Eightieth street, to Avenue "N", to East Eighty Fourth street, to Avenue "L", to East Eighty Third street, to Avenue "K", to East Eighty Sixth street, to Avenue "L", to Remsen avenue, to Avenue "K", to East Ninety First street, to Flatlands avenue, to East Ninety Third street, to Farragut road, to East Ninety Sixth street, to Foster avenue, to Rockaway parkway, to Ditmas avenue, to East Ninety Eighth street, to the intersection of East Ninety Eighth street and Hopkinson avenue, then along Hopkinson avenue to Hegeman avenue, to East Ninety Eighth street, to Rutland road, to East Ninety Sixth street, to East New York avenue, to the intersection of East New York avenue, Empire boulevard and Utica avenue, then along Utica avenue to Montgomery street, to Schenectady avenue, to the intersection of Schenectady avenue, Empire boulevard and Lefferts avenue, then along Lefferts avenue to Troy avenue, to Montgomery street, to Nostrand avenue, to Empire boulevard, to the intersection of Empire boulevard, Flatbush avenue and Ocean avenue, then along Ocean avenue to Church avenue, to East Twenty First street, to Albemarle road, to Flatbush avenue, to the intersection of Flatbush avenue, Avenue "D" and Ditmas avenue, then along Ditmas avenue to East Twenty Second street, to Foster avenue, to Ocean avenue, to Avenue "I", to East Twenty Third street, to Avenue "L", to East Twenty Seventh street, to Avenue "M", to Bedford avenue, to Avenue "P", to East Twenty Third street, to Quentin road, to Nostrand avenue, to the intersection of Nostrand avenue and Gerritsen avenue, then along Gerritsen avenue to Fillmore avenue, to Stuart street, to Avenue "U", to Gerritsen avenue, to Whitney avenue, to Burnett street, to Avenue "X", to Gerritsen avenue and Gerritsen avenue extended

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to the Queens-Kings county line, then easterly and north-
easterly along such county line to the point of beginning.

(Queens Part 70,891; Kings 346-231—417,122)

Eleventh Congressional district. That part of the county of Kings described as follows: Beginning at a point where the Queens-Kings county line meets the United States pierhead and bulkhead line, then westerly and south-
easterly along such bulkhead line to the waters of Paerdegat basin, then through the waters of Paerdegat basin to a point where Seaview avenue extended meets the waters of Paerdegat basin, then along Seaview avenue extended and Seaview avenue to East Eightieth street, to Avenue "N", to East Eighty Fourth street, to Avenue "L", to East Eighty Third street, to Avenue "K", to East Eighty Sixth street, to Avenue "L", to Remsen avenue, to Avenue "K", to East Ninety First street, to Flatlands avenue, to East Ninety Third street, to Farragut road, to East Ninety Sixth street, to Foster avenue, to Rockaway parkway, to Ditmas avenue, to East Ninety Eighth street, to the intersection of East Ninety Eighth street and Hopkinson avenue, then along Hopkinson avenue to Hegeman avenue, to East Ninety Eighth street, to Rutland road, to East Ninety Sixth street, to East New York avenue, to Ralph avenue, to Marion street, to Howard avenue, to Chauncey street, to Ralph avenue, to Macon street, to Howard avenue, to Broadway, to Grove street, to Bushwick avenue, to Linden street, to Evergreen avenue, to Menahan street, to Wilson avenue, to Linden street, to Knickerbocker avenue, to Palmetto street, to Irving avenue, to Bleecker street, to the Queens-Kings county line, then southerly easterly and southerly along said county line to the point of beginning.

(417,090)

Twelfth Congressional district. That part of the county of Kings described as follows: Beginning at a point where Meeker avenue meets the Kings-Queens county line, then along Meeker avenue to Manhattan avenue, to Grand street,

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to Leonard street, to Meserole street, to Graham avenue, to Johnson avenue, to Manhattan avenue, to Boerum street, to Leonard street, to Broadway to the intersection of Broadway and Throop avenue, then along Throop avenue to Gerry street, to Harrison avenue, to Flushing avenue, to the intersection of Flushing avenue, Union avenue and Marcy avenue, then along Marcy avenue to Park avenue, to Spencer street, to Myrtle avenue, to Bedford avenue, to Monroe street, to Franklin avenue, to Putnam avenue, to Classon avenue, to Lefferts place, to Franklin avenue, to the intersection of Franklin avenue, Washington avenue and Empire boulevard, then along Empire boulevard to Nostrand avenue, to Montgomery street, to Troy avenue, to Lefferts avenue, to the intersection of Lefferts avenue, Empire boulevard and Schenectady avenue, then along Schenectady avenue to Montgomery street, to Utica avenue, to the intersection of Utica avenue, Empire boulevard and East New York avenue, then along East New York avenue to Ralph avenue, to Marion street, to Howard avenue, to Chauncey street, to Ralph avenue, to Macon street, to Howard avenue, to Broadway, to Grove street, to Bushwick avenue, to Linden street, to Evergreen avenue, to Menahan street, to Wilson avenue, to Linden street, to Knickerbocker avenue, to Palmetto street, to Irving avenue, to Bleecker street, to the Queens-Kings county line, then northerly and westerly along such line to the point of beginning.

(417,298)

Thirteenth Congressional district. That part of the county of Kings described as follows: Beginning at a point where West Eighth street extended meets the waters of the Atlantic ocean, then West Eighth street extended and West Eighth street to Surf avenue, to West Fifth street, to Shore parkway, to Ocean parkway, to Avenue "X", to McDonald avenue, to Avenue "U", to West Ninth street, to Avenue "T", to West Twelfth street, to Avenue "S", to Stillwell avenue, to the intersection of Stillwell avenue, Quentin

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road, Seventy Eighth street and Twenty Third avenue, then along Twenty Third avenue to Seventy Ninth street, to Bay parkway, to Seventy Third street, to Twenty First avenue, to Seventy Second street, to Nineteenth avenue, to Sixty Eighth street, to Eighteenth avenue, to Sixty Fifth street, to Seventeenth avenue, to Sixty Fourth street, to Sixteenth avenue, to Dahill road, to Church avenue, to East Fifth street, to Beverley road, to Ocean parkway, to Church avenue, to Coney Island avenue, to Caton avenue, to Westminster road, to Church avenue, to East Eighteenth street, to Tennis court, to Ocean avenue, to Church avenue, to East Twenty First street, to Albemarle road, to Flatbush avenue, to the intersection of Flatbush avenue, Avenue "D", and Ditmas avenue, then along Ditmas avenue to East Twenty Second street, to Foster avenue, to Ocean avenue, to Avenue "I", to East Twenty Third street, to Avenue "L", to East Twenty Seventh street, to Avenue "M", to Bedford avenue, to Avenue "P", to East Twenty Third street, to Quentin road, to Nostrand avenue, to the intersection of Nostrand avenue and Gerritsen avenue, then along Gerritsen avenue to Fillmore avenue, to Stuart street, to Avenue "U", to Gerritsen avenue, to Whitney avenue, to Burnett street, to Avenue "X", to Gerritsen avenue and Gerritsen avenue extended to the Queens-Kings county line and then westerly through the waters of Rockaway inlet and the Atlantic ocean to the point of beginning.

(417,040)

Fourteenth Congressional district. That part of the county of Kings described as follows: Beginning at a point where Meeker avenue meets the Kings-Queens county line, then along Meeker avenue to Manhattan avenue, to Grand street, to Leonard street, to Meserole street, to Graham avenue, to Johnson avenue, to Manhattan avenue, to Boerum street, to Leonard street, to Broadway, to the intersection of Broadway and Throop avenue, then along Throop avenue to Gerry street, to Harrison avenue, to Flushing

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avenue, to the intersection of Flushing avenue, Union avenue and Marcy avenue, then along Marcy avenue to Park avenue, to Spencer street, to Myrtle avenue, to Bedford avenue, to Monroe street, to Franklin avenue, to Lexington avenue, to Classon avenue, to Greene avenue, to Carlton avenue, to Fulton street, to Adelphi street, to Atlantic avenue, to Flatbush avenue, to Sixth avenue, to Prospect place, to Fifth avenue, to St. Marks place, to Fourth avenue, to Union street, to Fifth avenue, to First street, to Sixth avenue, to Ninth street, to Fourth avenue, to Prospect avenue, to Fifth avenue, to Twenty Fourth street, to Fourth avenue, to Fifty First street, to Third avenue, to Fifty Sixth street, to Fourth avenue, to Sixtieth street, to Third avenue, to Eighty First street, to Ridge boulevard, to Eighty Third street, to Colonial road, to Seventy Eighth street, to Narrows avenue, to Seventy Seventh street and Seventy Seventh street extended to the waters of the Narrows, then through the waters of the Narrows, Upper bay, Buttermilk channel, and the East river to a point where said river meets the Kings-Queens county line, then easterly along said county line as it winds and turns to the point of beginning.

(417,080)

Fifteenth Congressional district. That part of the county of Kings described as follows: Beginning at a point where Third avenue extended intersects the waters of the Narrows, then along Third avenue extended and Third avenue to Ninety Fifth street, to Fort Hamilton parkway, to Eighty Fourth street, to Seventh avenue, to Eighty Sixth street, to Twelfth avenue, to Eightieth street, to Thirteenth avenue, to Seventy Third street, to Fourteenth avenue, to Sixty Third street, to Sixteenth avenue, to Dahill road, to Church avenue, to East Fifth street, to Beverly road, to Ocean parkway, to Church avenue, to Coney Island avenue, to Caton avenue, to Westminster road, to Church avenue, to East Eighteenth street, to Tennis court, to Ocean avenue, to the intersection of Ocean avenue, Flatbush ave-

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nue and Empire boulevard, then along Empire boulevard to the intersection of Empire boulevard, Washington avenue and Franklin avenue, then along Franklin avenue to Lefferts place, to Classon avenue, to Putnam avenue, to Franklin avenue, to Lexington avenue, to Classon avenue, to Greene avenue, to Carlton avenue, to Fulton street, to Adelphi street, to Atlantic avenue, to Flatbush avenue, to Sixth Avenue, to Prospect place, to Fifth avenue, to St. Marks place, to Fourth avenue, to Union street, to Fifth avenue, to First street, to Sixth avenue, to Ninth street, to Fourth avenue, to Prospect avenue, to Fifth avenue, to Twenty Fourth street, to Fourth avenue, to Fifty First street, to Third avenue, to Fifty Sixth street, to Fourth avenue, to Sixtieth street, to Third avenue, to Eighty First street, to Ridge boulevard, to Eighty Third street, to Colonial road, to Seventy Eighth street, to Narrows avenue, to Seventy Seventh street and Seventy Seventh street extended to the waters of the Narrows, then southerly through said waters to the point of beginning. (417,093)

Sixteenth Congressional district. The county of Richmond; and That part of the county of Kings described as follows: Beginning at a point where Third avenue extended intersects the waters of the Narrows, then along Third Avenue extended and Third avenue to Ninety Fifth street, to Fort Hamilton parkway, to Eighty Fourth street, to Seventh avenue, to Eighty Sixth street, to Twelfth avenue, to Eightieth street, to Thirteenth avenue, to Seventy Third street, to Fourteenth avenue, to Sixty Third street, to Sixteenth avenue, to Sixty Fourth street, to Seventeenth avenue, to Sixty Fifth street, to Eighteenth avenue, to Sixty Eighth street, to Nineteenth avenue, to Seventy Second street, to Twenty First avenue, to Seventy Third street, to Bay parkway, to Seventy Ninth street, to Twenty Third avenue, to the intersection of Twenty Third avenue, Seventy Eighth street, Quentin road and Stillwell avenue, then along Stillwell avenue to Avenue "S", to West Twelfth street, to Ave-

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nue "T", to West Ninth street, to Avenue "U", to McDonald avenue, to Avenue "X", to Ocean parkway, to Shore parkway, to West Fifth street, to Surf avenue, to West Eighth street and West Eighth street extended into the waters of the Atlantic ocean, then westerly and northerly through the waters of the Atlantic ocean, Lower bay, Gravesend bay and the Narrows to the point of beginning.

(Richmond 221,991; Kings Part 195,487—417,478)

Seventeenth Congressional district. That part of the county of New York described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the waters of the East river and East Fourteenth street extended, then westerly along East Fourteenth street extended and East Fourteenth street to First avenue, to East Nineteenth street, to Third avenue, to the Bowery, to Great Jones street, to West Third street, to Avenue of the Americas, to West Fourth street, to Christopher street, to Bleecker street, to Abington square, to Eighth avenue, to West Fourteenth street, to Seventh avenue, to West Thirty Fourth street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Fifty Fourth street, to Ninth avenue, to Columbus avenue, to West Seventy Third street, to Central Park West, to West One Hundred Tenth street, to Frawley Circle, to Fifth Avenue, to East Ninety Eighth street, to Madison Avenue, to East Ninety Seventh street, to Park avenue, to East Ninety Sixth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Ninety Fourth street, to Third avenue, to East Ninety Second street, to Second avenue, to East Ninety First street, to York avenue, and York avenue extended into the waters of the East river and southerly through said waters to the place of beginning, including Welfare island and Belmont island. (390,742)

Eighteenth Congressional district. That part of the county of New York described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the waters of the Harlem river and Seventh avenue extended, then along Seventh avenue extended and Seventh avenue to West One Hundred Forty

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Fifth street, to Eighth avenue, to West One Hundred Forty Seventh street, to Bradhurst avenue, to West One Hundred Fiftieth street, then westerly along West One Hundred Fiftieth street extended and West One Hundred Fiftieth street through Colonial park, to St. Nicholas avenue to West One Hundred Forty Fifth street, to Amsterdam avenue, to Morningside drive, to Cathedral parkway, then along Cathedral parkway and West One Hundred Tenth street, to Frawley Circle, to Fifth avenue, to East Ninety Eighth street, to Madison avenue, to East Ninety Seventh street, to Park avenue, to East Ninety Sixth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Ninety Fourth street, to Third avenue, to East Ninety Second street, to Second avenue, to East Ninety First street, to York avenue and York avenue extended into the waters of the East river and through said waters and those of the Harlem river to the place of beginning, including Randalls island and Ward's island.

(390,861)

Nineteenth Congressional district. That part of the county of New York described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the waters of the East river and East Fourteenth street extended, then westerly along East Fourteenth street extended and East Fourteenth street, to First avenue, to East Nineteenth street, to Third avenue, to the Bowery, to Great Jones street, to West Third street, to Avenue of the Americas, to West Fourth street, to Christopher street, to Bleecker street, to Abington square, to Eighth avenue, to West Fourteenth street, to Seventh avenue, to West Thirty Fourth street, to Eighth avenue, to West Fifty Fourth street, to Ninth avenue, to Columbus avenue, to West Seventy Third street, to Central Park West, to West Eighty First street, to Columbus avenue, to West Seventy Eighth street, to Broadway, to West Seventy Seventh street, to Amsterdam avenue, to West Seventy Fifth street, to West End avenue, to West Seventy Fourth street, then along West Seventy Fourth street and West

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Seventy Fourth street extended into the waters of the Hudson river and through said waters and that of the Upper Bay and the East river to the place of beginning including Governor's island, Liberty island Ellis island. (390,023)

Twentieth Congressional district. That part of the county of New York described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the waters of the Hudson river and West Seventy Fourth street extended, then along West Seventy Fourth street extended and West Seventy Fourth street, to West End avenue, to West Seventy Fifth street, to Amsterdam avenue, to West Seventy Seventh street, to Broadway, to West Seventy Eighth street, to Columbus avenue, to West Eighty First street, to Central Park West, to Cathedral parkway, to Morningside drive, to Amsterdam avenue, to West One Hundred Forty Fifth street, to St. Nicholas avenue, to West One Hundred Fiftieth street and West One Hundred Fiftieth street extended through Colonial park to the intersection of West One Hundred Fiftieth street and Bradhurst avenue, then along Bradhurst avenue, to West One Hundred Forty Seventh street, to Eighth avenue, to West One Hundred Forty Fifth street, to Seventh avenue, then along Seventh avenue and Seventh avenue extended to the waters of the Harlem river, then northerly through said waters to the intersection with the Alexander Hamilton bridge, then westerly along the Alexander Hamilton bridge and its approaches, to Amsterdam avenue, to West One Hundred Seventy Fifth street, to Audubon avenue, to West One Hundred Seventy Fourth street, to St. Nicholas avenue, to West One Hundred Seventy Fifth street, to Wadsworth avenue, to West One Hundred Seventy Fourth street, to Fort Washington avenue, to West One Hundred Seventy Sixth street, to Pinehurst avenue, to West One Hundred Seventy Seventh street, to Haven avenue, then northerly along Haven avenue, to the approach to the George Washington bridge, to the George Washington bridge, to the waters of the Hudson river and through said waters to the place of beginning. (390,363)

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Twenty First Congressional district. That part of the county of the Bronx described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the waters of the Harlem river and St. Ann's avenue extended, then along St. Ann's avenue extended and St. Ann's avenue, to Major Deegan expressway, to Bruckner expressway, to Longwood avenue, to Hewitt place, to Westchester avenue, to East One Hundred Sixtieth street, to Union avenue, to East One Hundred Sixty First street, to Eagle avenue, to East One Hundred Sixty Third street, to Washington avenue, to East One Hundred Sixty Fifth street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred Sixty Seventh street, to Webster avenue, to Claremont parkway, to Bathgate avenue, to East One Hundred Seventy Second street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred Seventy Third street, to Webster avenue, to Cross Bronx expressway, to Park avenue, to East Tremont avenue, to Bathgate avenue, to East One Hundred Seventy Eighth street, to Washington avenue, to East One Hundred Eightieth street, to Third avenue, to Quarry road, to Arthur avenue, to the intersection of Crescent avenue, Arthur avenue and East One Hundred Eighty Fourth street, then along East One Hundred Eighty Fourth street, to Third avenue, to East One Hundred Eighty Eighth street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred Eighty Third street, to Webster avenue, to Ford street, to Tiebout avenue, to East One Hundred Eighty Third street, to Grand avenue, to West One Hundred Eighty Second street, to Jerome avenue, to West One Hundred Eighty First street, to University avenue, to Macombs road, to Nelson avenue, to Brandt place, to University avenue, to Tenney place, to Andrews avenue, to West One Hundred Seventy Fifth street, to University avenue, to Edward L. Grant highway, to West One Hundred Sixty Eighth street, to Shakespeare avenue, to Anderson avenue, to West One Hundred Sixty Sixth street, to Woodycrest avenue, to West One Hundred Sixty Fourth street, to Anderson avenue, to Jerome avenue, to Macombs bridge approach to Macombs bridge, to the waters of the Harlem river, then southerly through said waters to the place of beginning. (390,552)

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Twenty Second Congressional district. That part of the county of the Bronx described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the waters of the Harlem river and St. Ann's avenue extended, then along St. Ann's avenue extended and St. Ann's avenue, to Major Deegan expressway to Bruckner expressway, to Longwood avenue, to Hewitt place, to Westchester avenue, to East One Hundred Sixtieth street, to Union avenue, to East One Hundred Sixty First street, to Eagle avenue, to East One Hundred Sixty Third street, to Washington avenue, to East One Hundred Sixty Fifth street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred Sixty Seventh street, to Webster avenue, to Claremont parkway, to Bathgate avenue, to East One Hundred Seventy Second street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred Seventy Third street, to Webster avenue, to Cross Bronx expressway, to Park avenue, to East Tremont avenue, to Bathgate avenue, to East One Hundred Seventy Eighth street, to Washington avenue, to East One Hundred Eightieth street, to Third avenue, to Quarry road, to Arthur avenue, to the intersection of East One Hundred Eighty Fourth street, Arthur avenue, and Crescent avenue, then along Crescent avenue, to East One Hundred Eighty Seventh street, to Southern boulevard, to East Fordham road; to Boston road, to Pelham parkway north, to Bronx park east, to Allerton avenue, to White Plains road, to Waring avenue, to Bronxwood avenue and Muliner avenue, to Lydig avenue, to Bogart avenue, to Brady avenue, to Muliner avenue, to Neill avenue, to Bronxdale avenue, to Bronx park east, to Unionport road, along Unionport road and Unionport road extended to the intersection of Unionport road and Rhinelander avenue then easterly along Rhinelander avenue and Rhinelander avenue extended to Bronx River parkway, to Morris Park avenue, to East Tremont avenue, to Bronx Park avenue, to East One Hundred Seventy Seventh street, to the Cross Bronx expressway, to Westchester avenue, to Leland avenue, to Bruckner expressway, to Olmstead ave-

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one, to Lafayette avenue, to Castle Hill avenue, to Lacombe avenue, to Bronx River avenue, to Randall avenue and Randall avenue extended to the waters of the Bronx river, then southerly and westerly through said waters, East river and Harlem river to the place of beginning, also including North Brother island, South Brother island, and Rikers island. (390,492)

Twenty Third Congressional district. That part of the county of the Bronx described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the Bronx-Westchester county line with the Major Deegan expressway, then southerly along the Major Deegan expressway, to Jerome avenue, to Bainbridge avenue, to East Two Hundred Tenth street, to Steuben avenue, to East Moshulu parkway north, to Webster avenue, to Moshulu parkway, to the railroad tracks of the New York Central railroad to Bedford Park boulevard, to Webster avenue, to East Fordham road, to Park avenue, to Third avenue, to East One Hundred Eighty Eighth street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred Eighty Third street, to Webster avenue, to Ford street, to Tiebout avenue, to East One Hundred Eighty Third street, to Grand Concourse, to East One Hundred Eighty Second street, to Jerome avenue, to West One Hundred Eighty First street, to University avenue, to Macombs road, to Nelson avenue, to Brandt place, to University avenue, to Tenney place, to Andrews avenue, to West One Hundred Seventy Fifth street, to University avenue, to Edward L. Grant highway, to West One Hundred Sixty Eighth street, to Shakespeare avenue, to Anderson avenue, to West One Hundred Sixty Sixth street, to Woodycrest avenue, to West One Hundred Sixty Fourth street, to Anderson avenue, to Jerome avenue, to Macombs bridge approach, to Macombs bridge, to the waters of the Harlem river, then northerly through said waters to the Bronx-New York county line, then northerly, westerly, and southerly along said line to the waters of the Harlem river, then through said waters and the Hudson river to the Bronx.

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Westchester county line, then easterly along said line to the place of beginning; and

That part of the county of New York beginning at the intersection of the waters of the Harlem river and the Alexander Hamilton bridge, then westerly along the Alexander Hamilton bridge and its approaches, to Amsterdam avenue, to West One Hundred Seventy Fifth street, to Audubon avenue, to West One Hundred Seventy Fourth street, to St. Nicholas avenue, to West One Hundred Seventy Fifth street, to Wadsworth avenue, to West One Hundred Seventy Fourth street, to Fort Washington avenue, to West One Hundred Seventy Sixth street, to Pinehurst avenue to West One Hundred Seventy Seventh street, to Haven avenue, then northerly along Haven avenue, to the approach to the George Washington bridge, to the George Washington bridge to the waters of the Hudson river, then northerly through the waters of the Hudson river and the Harlem river to the Bronx-New York county line then northerly, easterly, to southerly, along said county line to the waters of the Harlem river, then southerly through said waters to the place of beginning.

(Bronx Part 253,936; Manhattan Part 136,292—390,228)

Twenty Fourth Congressional district. That part of the county of the Bronx described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the Bronx-Westchester county line with the Major Deegan expressway, then southerly along the Major Deegan expressway to Jerome avenue, to Bainbridge avenue, to East Two Hundred Tenth street, to Steuben avenue, to East Mosholu parkway north, to Webster avenue, to Mosholu parkway, to the railroad tracks of the New York Central railroad, to Bedford Park boulevard, to Webster avenue, to East Fordham road, to Park avenue, to Third avenue, to East One Hundred Eighty Fourth street, to Crescent avenue, to East One Hundred Eighty Seventh street, to Southern boulevard, to East Fordham road, to Boston road, to Pelham parkway north, to Bronx Park east, to Allerton avenue, to White Plains

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road, to Waring avenue, to Bronxwood avenue and Muliner avenue, to Lydig avenue, to Bogart avenue, to Brady avenue, to Muliner avenue, to Neill avenue, to Bronxdale avenue, to Bronx Park east, to Unionport road, along Unionport road and Unionport road extended, to the intersection of Unionport road and Rhinelander avenue then easterly along Rhinelander avenue and Rhinelander avenue extended to Bronx River parkway, to Morris Park avenue, to East Tremont avenue, to Bronx Park avenue, to East One Hundred Seventy Seventh street, to the Cross Bronx expressway, to Westchester avenue, to Leland avenue, to Bruckner expressway, to Olmstead avenue, to Lafayette avenue, to Castle Hill avenue, to Lacombe avenue, to Bronx River avenue, to Randall avenue and Randall avenue extended to the waters of the Bronx river, then southerly and northerly through the waters of the Bronx river, East river, Long Island sound, to the Bronx-Westchesfer county line extended, thus westerly along said county line to the place of beginning, also including Hunters island, Middle Reef island, East Nonations island, South Nonations island, Machaux island, the Blauzes, Hart island, High island, Chimney Sweeps, Twin island, Rat island, Greenflats island, Big Tom island, Cuban Ledge island, City island and any other island not aforementioned.

(390,057)

Twenty Fifth Congressional district. The county of Putnam; and in the county of Westchester the towns of Cortlandt, Ossining, Mount Pleasant, Greenburgh and East-chester; and the cities of Peekskill and Yonkers, except that portion of the city of Yonkers beginning at a point where Yonkers-New York city line meets Old Jerome avenue, then along Old Jerome avenue to McLean avenue, to the New York State thruway, to McMahon avenue, to Browning avenue, to Mildred street, to Vandenburgh avenue, to Kimball avenue, to Mile Square road, to Bronx River road, to Edge-wood avenue, then along Edgewood avenue to the Mt. Vernon-Yonkers city line, then southerly and westerly along

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the Mt. Vernon-Yonkers city line and the Yonkers-New York city line to the point of beginning.

(Putnam 31,722; Westchester Part 388,424—420,146)

Twenty Sixth Congressional district. That part of the county of Westchester described as follows: The towns of Yorktown, Somers, North Salem, Mamaroneck, Scarsdale, Lewisboro, Bedford, Pound Ridge, Pelham, New Castle, North Castle, Rye and Harrison; and the cities of White Plains, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and Rye, and that portion of the city of Yonkers beginning at a point where Yonkers-New York city line meets Old Jerome avenue, then along Old Jerome avenue to McLean avenue, to the New York State thruway, to McMahon avenue, to Browning avenue, to Mildred street, to Vandenburg avenue, to Kimball avenue, to Mile Square road, to Bronx River road, to Edgewood avenue, then along Edgewood avenue to the Mt. Vernon-Yonkers city line, then southerly and westerly along the Mt. Vernon-Yonkers city line and the Yonkers-New York city line to the point of beginning.

(420,467)

Twenty-Seventh Congressional district. The counties of Rockland, Orange, Sullivan and Delaware. (Rockland 136,803; Orange 183,734; Sullivan 45,272; Delaware 43,540—409,349).

Twenty-Eighth Congressional district. The counties of Dutchess, Ulster, Columbia, Greene and Schoharie. (Dutchess 176,008; Ulster 118,804; Columbia 47,322; Greene 31,372; Schoharie 22,616—396,122).

Twenty-Ninth Congressional district. The counties of Albany and Schenectady. (Albany 272,926; Schenectady 152,896—425,822).

Thirtieth Congressional district. The counties of Rensselaer, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Fulton, Hamilton and Essex. (Rensselaer 142,585; Saratoga, 89,096; Washington 48,476; Warren 44,002; Fulton 51,304; Hamilton 4,267; Essex 35,300—415,030).

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Thirty-First Congressional district. The counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Franklin and Oswego. (Clinton 72,722; St. Lawrence 111,239; Jefferson 87,835; Lewis 23,249; Franklin 44,742; Oswego 86,118—425,905).

Thirty-Second Congressional district. The counties of Oneida, Madison and Herkimer. (Oneida 264,401; Herkimer 66,370; Madison 54,635—385,406).

Thirty-Third Congressional district. The counties of Chemung, Broome, Tioga and Tompkins. (Chemung 98,706; Broome 212,661; Tioga 37,802; Tompkins 66,164—415,333).

Thirty-Fourth Congressional district. The county of Onondaga. (423,028).

Thirty-Fifth Congressional district. The counties of Ontario, Yates, Seneca, Cayuga, Cortland, Chenango, Otsego and Montgomery. (Ontario 68,070; Yates 18,614; Seneca 31,984; Cayuga 73,942; Cortland 41,113; Chenango 43,243; Otsego 51,942; Montgomery 57,240—386,148).

Thirty-Sixth Congressional district. That part of the county of Monroe described as follows: Beginning at a point where the waters of the Genesee river and Charlotte harbor intersect the waters of Lake Ontario, then in a southerly direction through the waters of Charlotte harbor and the Genesee river to a point where the Genesee river intersects the city line, then along said city line as it winds and turns to the intersection of the city line and the waters of Lake Ontario, and then through the waters of Lake Ontario to the place of beginning; and the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford and Webster; and the county of Wayne. (Monroe, part 342,954; Wayne 67,989—410,943).

Thirty-Seventh Congressional district. That part of the county of Monroe described as follows: Beginning at a point where the waters of the Genesee river and Charlotte harbor intersect the waters of Lake Ontario, then in a southerly direction through the waters of Charlotte harbor

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and the Genesee river to a point where the Genesee river intersects the city line, then along said city line as it winds and turns to the intersection of the city line and the waters of Lake Ontario, then through the waters of Lake Ontario to the place of beginning; and the towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Rush, Sweden and Wheatland; and the counties of Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston. (Monroe, part 243,433; Orleans 34,159; Genesee 53,994; Wyoming 34,793; Livingston 44,053—410,432).

Thirty-Eighth Congressional district. The counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Steuben and Schuyler. (Chautauqua 145,377; Cattaraugus 80,187; Allegany 43,978; Steuben 97,691; Schuyler 15,044—382,277).

Thirty-Ninth Congressional district. That part of the county of Erie described as follows: Beginning at a point where Starin avenue intersects the dividing line between the city of Buffalo and the town of Tonawanda, then along Starin avenue to Taunton place, to Standish road, to Parkside avenue, to North drive, to Sterling avenue, to Taunton place, to Norwalk avenue, to Linden avenue, to Parkside avenue, to Amherst street, to Nottingham terrace, to Elmwood avenue, to Lafayette avenue, to Main street, to LeRoy avenue, to Kensington avenue, to the east city line, then along said city line to the place of beginning; and that part of the city of Lackawanna described as follows: Beginning at a point where South Park avenue intersects the city lines of the city of Buffalo and the city of Lackawanna, then along South Park avenue, to Nason parkway, to Electric avenue, to Ridge road, to Franklin street, to Prospect place, to Center street, to Kirby avenue, to Electric avenue, to the intersection of Electric avenue, the south city line of the city of Lackawanna and the town line of Hamburg, then along said Lackawanna city line to the place of beginning; and the towns of Amherst, Clarence, Newstead, Cheektowaga, Lancaster, Alden, Marilla, Elma, West Seneca, Hamburg,

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Orchard Park, Aurora, Wales, Holland, Colden, Boston, Eden, Evans, Brant, North Collins, Collins, Concord, Sardinia and that part of the Cattaraugus Indian reservation within the county of Erie. (435,393).

Fortieth Congressional district. That part of the county of Erie described as follows: Beginning at a point where Starin avenue intersects the dividing line between the city of Buffalo and the town of Tonawanda, then along Starin avenue to Taunton place, to Standish road, to Parkside avenue, to North drive, to Sterling avenue, to Taunton place, to Norwalk avenue, to Linden avenue, to Parkside avenue, to Amherst street, to Nottingham terrace, to Elmwood avenue, to Amherst street, to Reservation street, to Grote street, to Howell street, to Amherst street, to Thompson street, to Hamilton street, then along Hamilton street and Hamilton street extended to the waters of the Niagara river, then northerly through the waters of the Niagara river to a point where Vulcan street extended intersects the waters of the Niagara river, then along Vulcan street and Vulcan street extended and the dividing line between the city of Buffalo and the town of Tonawanda to the place of beginning; and the towns of Tonawanda, Grand Island, city of Tonawanda and the Tonawanda Indian reservation; and the county of Niagara.

(Erie, part 193,415; Niagara 242,269—435,684)

Forty-First Congressional district. That part of the county of Erie described as follows: Beginning at a point within the city of Buffalo where Hamilton street extended intersects the waters of the Niagara river, then along Hamilton street extended and Hamilton street to Thompson street, to Amherst street, to Howell street, to Grote street, to Reservation street, to Amherst street, to Elmwood avenue, to Lafayette avenue, to Main street, to LeRoy avenue, to Kensington avenue, to the east city line of the city of Buffalo, along said city line and city line extended to the waters of Lake Erie, then northerly through

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the waters of Buffalo harbor, Lake Erie and Niagara river to the place of beginning including Squaw island; and that part of the city of Lackawanna described as follows: Beginning at a point where South Park avenue intersects the city lines of the city of Buffalo and the city of Lackawanna, then along South Park avenue to Nason parkway, to Electric avenue, to Ridge road, to Franklin street, to Prospect place, to Center street, to Kirby avenue, to Electric avenue, to the intersection of Electric avenue, the south city line of the city of Lackawanna and the town line of Hamburg, then along the city line of the city of Lackawanna to the place of beginning. (435,880).

§ 112. Definitions.

The words "county", "city", "town", "village", as used in this article referred to counties, cities, towns and villages as constituted on November first, nineteen hundred sixty-seven.

§ 2. The congressional districts of this state, as existing immediately prior to the effective date of this act, shall continue to be the congressional districts of the state for the purpose of filling vacancies in the office of representative in congress at any special election held prior to the general election of the year nineteen hundred sixty-eight.

§ 3. The congressional districts of this state, from and after the effective date of this act, shall be the congressional districts of the state for the purpose of designating and nominating candidates for representatives in congress, and for electing district delegates and alternate district delegates to national party conventions.

§ 4: This act shall take effect immediately.